



THE NEW LIFE of Virginea: DECLARING THE FORMER SVCCESSE AND PRE- sent estate of that plantation, being the second part of *Nova Britannia*.

Published by the authoritie of his Maiesties
Counsell of Virginea.

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TO THE RIGHT
WORSHIPFUL AND
WORTHIE KNIGHT SIR
THOMAS SMITH of London, Gouernour of the
Mosconia and East Indie Companies, one of
his Maiesties Counsell for *Virginea*,
and Treasurer for the Colony:
Peace and health in
Christ.

Tis come to passe (right
VVorshipfull) with the
businesse and plantation
of *Virginea*, as it is com-
monly seene in the attempt
and progresse of all other
most excellent things, (which is) to be accompa-
nied with manifold difficulties, crosses and aif-
asters, being such as are appointed by the highest
providence, as an exercise of patience and other
virtues, and to make more wise thereby the ma-

The Epistle Dedicatore.

magers thereof: by which occasion not only the ignorant and simple minded are much discon-
raged, but the malitious and looser sort (being
accompansied with the licentious vaine of stage
Poets) haue whet their tonges with scornfull
taunts against the action it selfe, in so much as
there is no common speech nor publike name of
anything this day, (except it be the name of
God) which is more vilyly depreased, traduced
and derided by such unhalloved lips, then the
name of Virginea. For which cause (right
noble Knight) I haue seyn my selfe to publish this
briefe apollogie to the sight and view of all
men, not to answer any such in their particular
folly, but to free the name it selfe from the iniu-
rious scoffer, and this commendable enterprise
from the scorne and derision of any such, as by
ignorance or malice haue sought the way to
wrong it. VVich albeit I am well assured will
no way auiale to admonish or amend the incor-
rigible loosenes of such vntamed tonges, yet
shall I hold mine endeouours well acquited, if I
may but free your selfe, and so many right no-
ble, and well affected gentlemen (touching the
former

The Epistle Dedicatore.

former ill successe) from wrongfull imputation, as also satisfie the despairing thoughts, and quicken the zeale of such friends and louers to this busynesse, as in their remote and forraigne residence, by the spreading of rumours and false reports, doe rest unsatisfied. VVherein (as I hope) not to exceed the bounds of modestie and truth, so for orders sake I haue set it downe in a briefe method of three parts. The first is nothing else but a briefe relating of things alreadie done and past: The second, of the present estate of the busynesse: And the third doth tend as a premonition to the planters and aduenturers for the time to come.

And this I offer to the patronage of your VVorship alone, being the chiefeſt patron of this and of many moe worthie ſeruices: Wherein I presume not any way to counſell or direct your wifedome in your further proceedings, whom long experience in Common-wealth affaires (besides that abilitie and wifedome of minde iuſtified by God) hath made moft able and ſufficient of your ſelue to direct many others, but as wishing heereby (if I might in
ſome

The Epistle Didicatorie.

(some measure) to ease the burthen of your mind,
under the wise and painfull managing of your
many publike actions: for which I pray that
God will please, to continue still your health
and strenght of body, with answerable
successe, to your honest, wise, and
most approued desires.

R. I.

— omni dicitur et amittitur. — omnia etiam et amittuntur.
— etiam regnata et perirent. — etiam etiam regnare.
— nunc vult hoc. — nunc vult hoc. — Namque hinc vult sub
lenti dolo trahi sed hinc. — Ceterum vult hoc. — etiam vult hoc.
— etiam vult hoc etiam vult hoc. — etiam vult hoc.

— more lo spagatoaq vult et nullo et nudi bunt.
— lo noringoq vult et nudo, nudi, quidam VV
— undas: ceteris vultus com ceteris loquuntur
— sicut vultus com ceteris que sunt ceteris. — Et si
— regnoscere vultus more ut ceteros ut ceteros.
— etiam dico ut ceteros ut ceteros que sunt
— ut ceteros que sunt ceteros. — etiam vultus
— oblique vultus vultus (hoc est vultus nisi ceteros
— o vultus vultus ut ceteros) more ut ceteros ut ceteros
— et ceteros ut ceteros. — Et nunc vultus ut ceteros ut ceteros



THE NEW LIFE OF VIRGINEA.

N that most sacred historie penned by the Prophet *Moses*, (the first historian that euer wrote, and left his writings to posteritie) it is recorded, that when the pride of earthlie men, in the race and progenie of *Noab*, began to aspire and sought to clime the Celestiall throne; it so highly prouoked the Maesticie of God, that consulting with the Deitie, and comming downe by his word and almighty power, he subuerted their deuices and proud attempt, infatuating their vnderstanding by confounding their tongues, and leauing each one to his severall waies, to follow the pronesse and follie of his owne heart, so that from this

B scatte-

The new life of Virginea.

scattering and casting them out like vnp-
rofitable seed vpon the dust of the earth,
did spring vp (as weeds in solitarie places)
such a barbarous and vnfuitfull race of
mankinde, that euен to this day (as is very
probable) many huge and spatiouse Coun-
tries and corners of the world vnknowne,
doe still swarme and abound with the in-
numerable languages of this dispersed
creue, with their inhumane behauour and
brutish condicions, and howsoeuer God
laying this heauie curse and punishment
vpon them, that for the space of three
thousand yeares and more, did neuer
vouchsafe the hand of the weeder, to
clense and giue redresse to so desolate and
outgrowne wildernesse of humaine na-
ture, yet such is his eternall purpose, who
in his owne appointed time, doth reskue
the brand from burning, and the prey from
the Lions teeth, that like as we our selues
and our forefathers (the first fruites of the
Gentiles, who were all guilty of that great
conspiracie) which were strangers frō the
Common wealth of Israel, and liued long-

time

The new life of Virginea.

time without God in the world, were yet at length reduced home to that familie of saints and sonnes of God, so now appeareth the same grace, which God out of his secret counsell begins to extend and giue to the remnants of those scattered Gentiles, our kinsmen and younger brethren (as I may say) the sundrie nations of *America*: which as they consist of infinite confused tongues and people, that sacrifice their children to serue the diuel, as those heathens did their sonnes and daughters Leuit.20.2. to *Molech*: yet who can doubt or say, but euен amongst these, God may haue his speciall numbers, from whose neckes he will now remoue that heauie yoake of bondage; and to that end it is to be obserued, when after that great apostacie foretold by the spirit of God, and which for many hundred yeares had almost drownd the christian world in superstition and Idolatrie; God that raised vp her Majestie, our late Soueraigne, and put into her heart, by wholesome lawes to wipc away that mist of popish dimnes from our eyss, &ids

The new life of Virginea.

whereby we saw the light more cleare, did likewise moue her Princely mind to proffer that light to this blinde and miserable people, in giuing the first incouragement by our English Colonies to make plantation there, and according to her selfe, and the condition of her sexe, she named the Countrey *Virginea*: which mee thinkes should enforce from them that loue the monuments of her neuer dying memorie, a feruent bond of zeale to that name and worke of God, the ground whereof was laid by her, the happinesse of whose raigne was our vnspeakable ioy, and will be deriued to our posteritie.

¶ And howsoeuer God pleased not to suffer the performance of that excellent worke in her daies (as hee likewise denied King *David*, whose purpose and preparation was to haue built a Temple for the Lord) yet hee raised vp (like *Salomon*) the best and wisest among the sonnes of men to be our King, and hath bent his royall disposition, by many gratiouse priuileges, and giuing his customes freely, to build

this

The new life of Virginea.

this Temple for the Lord, ye a many living temples for the honour of his name.

What shall wee then say, when thus the powers of heauen and earth encouraged the enterprize, and stirred vp the spirits of worthie men, not the basest, but of the best and most honorable minded in the kingdome, to engage themselves to solicite their friends to assemble and consult aduisedly how to replant this vnnatural vine to make it fruitfull, when they looked to heauen they saw a promise, and looking to earthward they saw a blessing. And albeit in that infancie their numbers were but small, yet their willing resolution suppling that want, they made out 3. shippes with Captaine Newport, for a discouerie, who within few monethes returned with relation of a countrie discouered and sea-zed like that pleasant land described by Moses, the stones whereof were brasse and iron, whose mountaines, vallies & streams did all attend some good emplayment, that they saw a poore people living there in the shadow of death, without light or

The new life of Virginea.

sense of their own miserie, and that there wanted nothing but industrie and art to add to nature.

Vpon which encouragement new supplies were made; with expedition some few hundreds of our men were left there by Captaine Newport, with al kind of prouisions and directions for the ground and foundation of a Common-wealth. Their barbarous king Powhatan entertained them louingly, and admitted them a large countrie to inhabit, the poore Sauages brought them such reliefe as they had; our owne people wrote letters home in praise of the countrie, and labored their friends to come thither, they began to fortifie where they saw conuenient, they built a Church and many houses together, which they named James Towne, they nourished their swine, hens, and other prouisions they caried out of England, which plentifully increased: they cut downe wood for wanscot, blacke walnut tree, Spruce, Cedar & Deale, they got rich furs, dying stuffe, minerals and iron ore (which

almost

88.

made

The new life of Virginea.

made excellent good iron) they planted orange trees, corne, and sundrie kindes of seeds, they made Sope ashes and Tar, with some Sturgeon and Caueare, and of each of these they sent vs small quantities, with store of Sassafrasse, and some wine of those countrie grapes for a triall: all which being the worke but of a small number, not fully settled, gaue sufficient testimony what might bee effected there by settling good gouernmēt, and sending more supplies of men, and meanes to plant the soile and make discoueries.

This happy proceeding caused the action to be accounted as wonne, and caused so many willing minds to aduenture their monies, that there wanted not sufficient meanes, to furnish out a fleet of 9. good ships, with the better part of five hundred men to inhabit there. Sir Thomas Gates being Lieutenant generall, and Sir George Sommers Admirall of Virginea, both of them appointed by commission to reside in the countrie to gouerne the Colonie, which together set saile and departed the coast

The new life of Virginea.

coast of England with a faire wind the first
of Iune 1609.

But who can withstand the counsell
of God that sits in the stearne of all acti-
ons, and so directed this present fleet, that
before they came neere the coast of Vir-
ginea, the ship named the Sea Venture, be-
ing also Admiral of the fleet, wherin were
shipped the two Knights before named,
and Captaine Newport with an hundred
and fiftie persons, was violently taken and
carried with the rage of tempestuous
stormes, without hope or likelihood of
life at least an hundred leagues to the
sowthward, till they arriued vpon the
desperate shore of the Ilands of Bermudas,
where betweene two rockes the ship split
in peeces, and yet by the miraculous hand
of God and industrie of the Captaines, all
the people escaped safe to land and not a
man perished.

Of whose long abode and preseruation
in these broken deserts, & of their strange
and wonderfull deliuerie thence, it is al-
ready related and published by Sir Thomas

Gates

1609

The new life of Virginea.

Gates, and so I returne to the other eight ships which escaping the danger of seas arrived at the port, and landed their men in Virginea.

By which meanes the body of the plantation, was now augmented with such numbers of irregular persons, that it soone became as so many members without a head, who as they were bad and euill affected for the most part before they went hence; so now being landed, and wanting restraint, they displaied their condition in al kind of loosenes, those chiefe and wisest guides among them (whereof there were not many) did nothing but bitterly contend who should be first to command the rest, the common sort, as is euer seene in such cases, grew factious and disordered out of measure, in so much as the poore Colonie seemed (like the Colledge of English fugitives in Rome) as a hostile Camp within it selfe; in which distemper, that enuious man stept in, sowing plentifull tares in the hearts of all, which grew to such spedic confusion, that in few moneths,

mon

C neths,

Persons lesser
in the Quodlibets.

The new life of Virginea.

nethis, Ambition, sloth and idlenes had devoured the fruits of former labours, planting and sowing were cleane giuen ouer, the houses decaied, the Church fell to ruine, the store was spent, the cattell consumed, our people starued, and the poore Indians by wrongs & iniuries were made our enemies, two of the ships returning home perished vpon the point of Ushant, the rest of the fleet came ship after ship, laden with nothing but bad reports and letters of discouragement: and which added the more to our crosse, they brought vs newes that the Admirall ship, with the two Knights and Captaine Newport were mis-sing, seuered in a mighty storme outward, and could not be heard of, which we therfore yeelded as lost for many moneths together, and so that Virgine voyage (as I may tearme it) which went out smiling on her louers with pleasant lookes, after her wearie trauailes, did thus returne with a rent and disfigured face: for which how iustly her friends tooke occasion of sorrow, and others to insult and scoffe, let men

The new life of Virginea.

men of reaſon iudge. And as for those wicked Impes that put themſelues a ſhipboord, not knowing otherwife how to liue in England; or those vngratious ſons, that dailie vexed their fathers hearts at home, and were therefore thrust vpon the voyage, which either waiting thence, or being returned back, to couer their owne leauenes doe fill mens eares with false reports of their miserable and perilous life in Virginea, let the imputation of miserie be to their idlenes, and the blood that was ſpilt vpon their owne heads that caused it.

And howſoever it is true, that vpon these events many aduenturers which had formerly well affected the buſineſſe, when they ſaw ſuch vnfeted tragedies, withdrew themſelues and their monies from aduentures. Notwithſtanding it leſſened much the preparation, yet it hindred not the resolution of that honourable Lord (appointed Lord Gouernour) to goe in The Lord's Warre. his owne person, who together with the rest of the aduenturers affiſting his ſetting aldaiuon

The new life of Virginea.

forth, having in their wisedomes rightlie weighed, that to the desired end of all good actions in this life, the way doth lie as well, with rough and craggie steps as smooth and easie paths, did presently set on with three good ships, wherin the Lord Gouernour, attended with Sir *Ferdinando VVainman* & sundry others, set saile from the coast of England, in the beginning of Aprill 1610, and on the 9. of Iune arriued safely at the disfortified fort in *Virginea*, where his Lordship finding their desperate condition so poore and meane, and so cleere a consumption of all former empliments, that scarcely appeared the steps or print of twenty hundred groats disburſed, which had truly cost the Aduenturers here aboue twentie thouſand pounds.

And thus wee stood in ſtate of Mar-
chants that had aduentured much and lost
all : in which caſe we might now make an-
ſwer with King *Alexander* (having giuen
away al to his Capitaines) we had nothing
left but hope, and this hope of ours wee
fixed much (if not too much) vpon that ho-
nourable

The new life of Virginea.

nourable Lord Gouvernour, then landed
in Virginea, who as the world & our selues
knew right well to be religious and wise,
of a strong bodie and valerous minde,
and vnder his wings so confidently repo-
sed the shied of our busynesse, that God
minding to make vs know that our arme
was yet but flesh, cuten in the front of his
enterprize ouerthrew the Nobleman by
laying such a heauie hand of sicknesse and
diseases vpon him, that vnable to weld
and support the state of his owne bodie,
much lesse the affaires of the Colonie, he
was forced with griefe of heart, through
the anguish and dolor of his maladie, and
for remedie to saue his life, after eight mo-
neths sicknesse to retурne for England a-
gaine: which when the Aduenturers saw
that the expectance of such a preparation
came to nothing, how great a dampe of
coldnesse it wrought in the hearts of all,
may easily be deemed.

And yet had we left one sparke of hope
vnquencht, for before wee knew any such
thing of his Lordship's weaknesse, or once

The new life of Virginea.

imagined his returning home, we had fur-
nished out Sir Thomas Dale with a good sup-
plie of three ships, men, cattell, and many
provisions: all which arrived safe at the
Colonic the 10. of May 1611. And notwithstanding
standing the Knight at his landing there,
found the Lord Gouvernour to bee gone,
whereof he wrote vs home most dolefull
letters, as also of the fewnesse, idlenesse
and weake estate wherein hee found the
Colony; yet decyphered he the country in
diuers of his letters with admirable praise,
giuing vs notice of his proceeding to for-
tifie, to build, to plant, and that the health
of our men was now recovered by setting
them to labour, assuring the aduenturers
so long as he remained there, their ships
should neuer returne emptie; his words
are these: But if any thing otherwise when
well beside me in this busynesse, let me command
unto your carefalusse, the pursuite and dignitie
of this busynesse, when whiche your purpos
and endevours will neuer open nor trauell in a
more acceptable and meritorious enterprize,
take fauour of the best kingdome in Christen-

The words of
Sir Thomas
Dales letter to
the Commit-
ties.

dome,

The new life of Virginea.

dome, and put them all together, they may no
way compare with this countrey, either for com-
modities or goodnesse of soile. And this sparke
(I say) so kindled in the hearts of those
constant aduenturers, that in the greatest
disasters never fainted; which having past
over so many foule and wearie steps, and
seeing now so faire a way before them,
bent all their wits and consultations how
to second this good beginning of such a
settled gouernment. And after many mee-
tings, when they could resolute vpon no
great supplic for want of meanes, the dis-
couragement of many being such by for-
mer ill successe, yet in fine it was resolued;
through the importunate zeale and for-
wardnesse of some, against the opinion of
many, without delay to furnish out Sir
Thomas Gates with fixe shippes, threec hund-
red men and an hundred kine, with other
cattell, munition and prouisions of all
sorts; which notwithstanding it grew so
deape an engagment of our purses and
credits, that for the present wee knew not
how to discharge it, yet assuredly it hath
proued

The new life of Virginea.

proued (as wee hope) the most fortunate
and happie steppe that euer our busynesse
tooke, and hath highly approued the wi-
domē and resolution of thole worthy gen-
tlemen that were the causers of it: and so
at this period, as with a cleare cuening to
a cloudey day, I will put an end to this my
first part of relating things already done
and past.

The second part ensueth of the present
estate of the busynesse, vpon which point I
know that all mens cares are now most at-
tent, for which I must be sparing to speake
so much as might bee said, for surely men
will not beleue (though nature daily shew
it in other courses) that in this case yet, so
great a tide of flowing should suddenly
ensue so great an ebbe of want, in last De-
cember Captaine Newport in the Starre,
and since that fve other shippes are ar-
riued heere from the Colonie, by which we
know that Sir Thomas Gates with his sixe
shippes, men and cattell, safelie arriued at
James Towne, about the fine of August
last, the suddaine approach of such an vn-
looked

Lord Generall
Cecill, Sir Ro-
bert Mansell
and some o-
thers.

The new life of Virginea.

looked for suppie, did so amaze our people, when the Fort had first descried the Fleet, and gaue it out for enemies, that so soone as the newes went vp the riuere to Sir Thomas Dale, he being a warlike and resolute Captaine, prepared him instantly and all the rest for an encounter, which by how much the suddaine apprehension perplexed their minds for the present, yet so much the more exceeded their comfort, when they knew them to be friends.

When they had all things well landed, and giuen thankes to God, the Knights and Captaines now began to frame the Colonie to a new conformitie, whereof the Lord Gouernour at his being there, most carefullie had more then laide the ground before, their first and chiefeſt care was shewed in ſettling Lawes diuine and morall, for the honour and ſeruice of God, for daily frequenting the Church, the house of prayer, at the toling of the bell, for preaching, catechizing, and the religiuous obſeruation of the Sabbath day, for due reuerence to the Ministers of the

D Word,

The new life of Virginea.

Word, and to all superiours, for peace and loue among themselues, and enforcing the idle to paines and honest labours, against blasphemie, contempt and dishonour of God, against breach of the Sabbath by gamming: and otherwise against adulterie, sacrilege and felonie, and in a word, against all wrongfull dealing amongst themselves, or iniurious violence against the Indians. Good are these beginnings wherein God is thus before, good are these lawes, and long may they stand in their due execution. But what is this (will some object) if wholesome lodging, cloathing for the backe and bodilie foode be wanting, the bellie pincht with hunger cannot heare, though your charme be otherwise never so sweet. All this was true, we haue alreadie confess it, when there was nothing but a confuted troope that sought their owne consumption, *tempora mutantur.* *lib 107* *110* You shall know that our Colonie consisteth now of seuernd hundred men at least, of sundrie arts and professions, some more or lesse, they stand in health, and few sick, *bisw* D at

The new life of Virginea.

at the ship sicomming thence, hauing left
the fort at *Cape Henry*, fortified and kept
by Captaine *Davies*, and the keeping of
James towne to that noble and well deser-
uing Gentleman Master *George Percie*. The
Colonic is remoued vp the riuer four-
score miles further beyond *James towne*
to a place of higher ground, strong and
detencible by nature, a good aire, whole-
some and cleere (vnlike the marish seate at
James towne) with fresh and plentic of wa-
ter springs, much faire and open grounds
freed from woods, and wood enough at
hand.

He went thi-
ther five yeeres
since in the
first ship.

Being thus inuited, here they pitch, the
spade men fell to digging, the brickmen
burnt their bricks, the company cut down
wood, the Carpenters fell to squaring out,
the Sawyers to sawing, the Souldier to
fortifying, and euery man to somewhat.
And to answer the first obiection for hole-
some lodging, here they haue built com-
petent and decent houses, the first storie
all of bricks, that euery man may haue his
lodging and dwelling place apart by him-
selfe,

The new life of Virginea.

selfe, with a sufficient quantitie of ground alotted thereto for his orchard and garden to plant at his pleasure, and for his own vse. Here they were building also an Hospitall with fourescore lodgings (and beds alreadie sent to furnish them) for the sicke and lame, with keepers to attend them for their comfort and recouerie. And as for their clothing, first of wollen (whereof they haue least need, because the countrie is very warine) it is and must be alwaies supplied from hēce, to the benefit of English clothing: but for linnen, which they shall most need, without doubt by small and easie iindustrie there may amount a great increase from thence, to furnish by way of merchandise, for England, not onely by planting Hemp and Flax, which that climate maketh farre surpassing ours, both in growth and goodnessse, but by a new found stiffe of a certainte sedge or water-flagge (revealed vnto them by an Indian) which groweth there naturally in endlesse abundance, and with little paines of boyling, it being gathered, yeeldeth great quantitie

The new life of Virginea.

quantitie of sundrie sorts of skeines of good strength and length, some like silke, and some like flax, and some a courser sort, as hempe: whereof the last ships brought hither for a triall about two hundred pound waight; which being put to triall heere (as many can witnesse which haue seene it) wil make cordage, linnen, and fine stuffes both for strength and beautie, such as no vse nor seruice can finde the like of any other kinde.

And for the last and maine obiection of food, it cannot be denied by any one of reason, but with their now diligent planting and sowing of corne (whereof they haue two haruests in a sommer) the plentifull fishing there, the store of fowles and fruits of the earth, their present prouision sent from hence at euery shippinge, together with the speedy increase of those sundrie sorts of tame Poultry, Conies, Goats, Swine and Kine landed there aboue a yere agoe with Sir Thomas Dale, and since againe by Sir Thomas Gates, that this obiection too, this maine obiection of wan-

The new life of Virginea.

ting food is vtterly remooued: so that I
cannot see, nor any man else can iudge in
truth, but that ill and odious wound of
Virginea, which settled so deepe a scarre in
the mindes of many, is so sufficiently reco-
uered, as it may now encourage not such
alone(as heretofore) which cannot liue at
home, nor lay their bones to labour, but
those of honest minds and better sort,
which get their bread but meanly heere,
may seeke to mend it there. Capitaine Sa-
muel Argoll, a Gentleman of good seruice,
is readie with two ships.

The Lord Gouernour himselfe is now
preparing to goe in his owne person, and
sundrie other Knights and Gentlemen,
with ships and men, so farre as our meanes
will extend to furnish: and for preuenting
that wrong, which some Masters and Ste-
wards haue formerly done to their pas-
sengers at sea, in shortening their allow-
ance, for their owne priuate lucar, it is or-
dered that euery ship vpon her mast shall
haue it written, what ought to be euerie
daies allowance, that euery one may see
it,

Sir W.S.
Sir R.W.

The new life of Virginea.

it, and no man be defrauded. And thus much briefly for the present condition of this plantation.

It followes now to conclude with the third and last diuision directed to the Colonie: And first to you the heads & guides of that plantation, it cannot be doubted, but as you are wise and prouident men you tooke this worke in hand, forecasting wisely that the price thereof might be no lesse then the care of your mindes, the labour of your bodies, and perill of your liues. And seeing you are sure of nothing more then the extredest lots, which either the barren coldnesse of such a naked action in the infancie thereof, or the malice of diuellish men can cast vpon you, arme your selues therefore against all impediments, to effect those honorable ends that were first intended to be put vpon our King, vpon our nation, and Christian religion, by that plantation. If the work be more hard and difficult then you took it for, and that you must like Hannibal (piercing the stony Alpes) make cleare the way to your desi-

red

The new life of Virginea.

ted ends with fire and vineger; will not your honour be the greater, and your seruice more acceptable in the performance of it? Nay, if losse of life befall you by this seruice (which God forbid) yet in this case too, wee doubt not but you are resolued with cōstant courage, like that noble King Henry the fist, before his triumphant viētorie in the fields of Agincourt, where seeing the fewnesse of his own, and multitude of enemies, like a valiant Champion to stir vp his little Armie, against that great conflict; Be cheered my hearts (said he) and let vs fight like Englishmen, all England prayeth for vs: if here we dye, let this be our comfort, our cause is good, and wee haue fathers, brothers, friends and countrimen that wil reuenge our deaths.

Your first conflict is from your sauage enemies the natives of the Countrie, who as you know are neither strong nor many; their strongest forces are sleights and trecherie, more to bee warily preuented then much to be feared. But as for those your other friends, which challenge it all

as

The new life of Virginea.

as theirs by deed of gift, not from Alexander the Great King of Macedonia, but from Alexander of Rome, Viceroy of that great Prince, which offered at once the whole world to haue himselfe adored, which (as is said) doe brute it out in all mens carcs to pull you out of possession; you know they are but men, and such as your selues can well remember, that in all attempts against our late Soueraigne, God defeated their purposes, and brought them to nothing. But howsoever it fared then, (God in mercy shielding that gratiouse Queene, that no attempt could touch her little finger, nor worke her least dishonour) yet I am no Prophet to warrant now, but God (for causes knowne to him) may giue you as a prey into the hands of the weakest, yet herein rest assured, and it cannot possiblie bee otherwise, but that the zeale of this action hath discouered such and so many. worthie spirits of all degrees in England to be vpholders of it, as for their credits sake and reputation, will never leaue you without conuenient meanes to make de-

Their wisdom
is such as they
will offer you
no wrong.

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E fence,

The new life of Virginea.

fence, nor your least indignitie by saught
foes or ciuill friends will suffer vnrequi-
ted. There is laid vpon you in this worke
athreefold labour to be done vpon your
selues, vpon your English, and vpon the
poore Indians. And first vpon your selues;
for all mens eares and eyes are so fixed
vpon Kings and Rulers, that they keepe
a register in minde of what euer they doe
or speake, the better sort of loue to imitate
their goodnes, & the looser sort of flatter-
rie to applaud their wickednes and sooth
them in their vices: when your wholesom
lawes shall haue no execution, when you
shall publish and pretend for the honour
of God, and good of the publike weale,
and yet shall care for neither of both, but
be loose in your own course of life, giuing
way to ambition, idlenesse, and all vnbrid-
led appetite, to your tongues in swearing,
to your bodies in vnchastity, making your
owne Courts and houses cages of proud,
vnkleane and all disordered persons, en-
forcing the good to pine away with grief,
and aduancing men of bad deserts, ac-
counting

The new life of Virginea.

counting it happy to doe what you list,
when no man dares reproue you; miserie
and confusion will be the end of this, and
you shal leave for your monuments shame
and dishonour behinde you to all poste-
ritie.

But if, like wise and prudent guides, as
we do rightly esteeme you, in tearing this
great frame, you shall lay the foundation
in your owne steps, and by your owne ex-
ample shall teach your inferiours the feare
of God, and by your modest recreations,
and commendable labours shall leade them
on to doe the like, especially in that most
wholesome, profitable and pleasant work
of planting, in which it pleased God him-
selfe to set the first man and most excel-
lent creature *Adam* in his innocencie, to
which the best Kings of Israel were most
addicted, and by which so many kingdoms
are much enriched, and for which the no-
ble King *Cirus* that great Monarch is so
much commended, whose glorie was to
all Ambassadors and forraine States (not-
withstanding his being a Souldier and a

The new life of Virgines.

Conquerour of great employmēt) in shewing the comelic order of his owne handie worke. When thus your light shall guide their feete, sweete will that harmonie be betweene the head and members of the bodie, then may sleepe the rigour of your lawes, and you shal resemble the best and wised sort of Kings, which by the influence of their grace and loue doe dailie cure consumptions, melancholies and euil affected mindes, as also make their hearts more honest and vpright, and then that worke (though burnt as stubble heretofore) yet being thus grounded shal abide, you shall liue in honour, and die in peacc; the suceeding ages of those conuerted Infidels shall count you happy, and that pretious seed which you haue sowne in teares, shalbe as blessed sheaves vpon your heads for euer.

The next is dutie towards your Coloniē (the common sort of English) and that in few words, let them liue as free English men, vnder the gouernment of iust and equall lawes, and not as slaues after the will.

The new life of Virginea.

will and lust of any superior: discourage them not in growing religious, nor in gathering riches, two especiall bonds (whether seuered or conioyned) to keep them in obedience, the one for conscience sake, the other for feare of losing what they haue gotten: without the first they are prophane, without the second desperate, and apt for euery factious plot to bee instruments of mischiefe. Such haue alwaies bin the beggarly, ignorant and superstitious sort of Irish, & no better were we our English (and Scottish nation too) euer vnquiet, neuer constant, readie for insurrections and murther, to depose their Kings, and maintaine rebellion, before the daies of that renowned *Deborah* our late Soueraigne, that shining starre, the splendour of whose brightness, darkned the glorie of all other Princes in her time (as even popish historians of sundrie forraine Nations stearme her) who brought vs to that light, whereby wee liue as men of knowledge in due subiection, enjoying honour, peace and wealth, the handmaids of religion.

The new life of Virginea.

gion. We must confess as yet you are but
poore, your companie few, and your
meanes vnable to effe & those ends in any
great measure. But for the first steppe, you
haue some Preachers there alreadie, and
more wee intend to send you so soone as
they may be prouided. And for the second,
the land is before you to dispose to euerie
man for his house and ground, wherein
to employ himselfe for his owne benefit,
that no man may liue idle nor vnprofita-
ble. And for their better incouragement
in doing well, advance all such of best dis-
posed life, and none but such: and though
your preferments be not great, nor your
Common-wealth settled, yet now is most
need of these admonitions: for in the be-
ginning & prime of your busynesse, whiles
you are but young and few, those succee-
ding enormities of briberie, drunkennesse
and disordered life, may sooner be pre-
uented, then having once got habite and
footing amongst you they can be redres-
sed: for if in laying now the ground-work
of your busynesse, you suffer it to be smo-

For which sort
of men we will
we had better
content to
give them, or
they were
more willing
for the service.

noy

thered

The new life of Virginea.

thered vp together with impunitie of vi-
ces, (as seeds and roots of noisome weeds)
they will soone spring vp to such corrup-
tion in all degrees as can neuer bee weel-
ded out.

And for the poore Indians what shall I
say, but God that hath many waies shewed
mercie to you, make you shew mercie to
them and theirs. And howsoeuer they
may seeme vnto you so intollerable wic-
ked and rooted in mischiefe, that they can-
not be moued, yet consider rightly and be
not discouraged, they are no worse then
the nature of Gentiles, and euен of those
Gentiles so hainouslie decyphered by S.
Paul to bee full of wickednesse, haters of Rom.1.
God, doers of wrong, such as could neuer
be appeased, and yet himselfe did liue to
see, that by the fruits of his owne labours,
many thousands euен of them became
true believing Christians, and of whose
race and offspring consisteth (well neere)
the whole Church of God at this day. This
is the worke that wee first intended, and
haue publisht to the world to be chiefe in
our

The new life of Virginea.

our thoughts, to bring those infidell people from the worship of Diuels to the seruice of God. And this is the knot that you must vntie, or cut asunder, before you can conquer those sundrie impediments, that will surely hinder all other proceedings, if this be not first preferred.

Take their children, and traine them vp with gentlenesse, teach them our English tongue, and the principles of religion; winne the elder sort by wisdome and discretion, make them equal with your English in case of protection wealth and habitation, doing iustice on such as shall doe them wrong. Weapons of warre are needfull, I grant, but for defence only, and not in this case. If you seeke to gaine this victorie vpon them by stratagems of warre, you shall vtterly lose it, and neuer come neare it, but shall make your names odious to all their posteritie. In stead of Iron and Steele you must haue patience and humanitie to manage their crooked nature to your forme of ciuitie: for as our proverbe is, Looke how you winne them, so you

The new life of Virginia.

you must weare them: if by way of peace
and gentlenesse, then shall you alwaies
range them in loue to youwards, and in
peace with your English people, and by
proceeding in that way, shall open the
springs of earthly benefits to them both,
and of safetie to your selues.
Imitating the steppes of your wise and
prudent Soueraigne, and preparing the
way of peace (to much as lies in you) be-
fore the second comming of that King of
peace, at whose first comming into this
earthly region the world was all in peace,
vnder the peaceable regiment of Augustas
Cæsar, who though aynbelieveing Hc-
then, yet of sugh excellent morall vertues,
as might set to schoole many Christian
Kings and Rulers, whose care and studie
for the safety, peace and Common wealth
of his Empire, gat him such honour in his
life, and loue of all his subiects, that being
dead, his losse was solamented with ex-
cesse of griesse and sorrow, but most al-
mongst the Romanes, that they wisht to
God hee had never been borne, or being
born

F

börne

The new life of Virginea.

borne, hee might never haue died.
And so I come to you that be the Adventurers here in England: with which I will conclude, it is not much aboue an hundred yeeres agoe, that these Adventurers for discoueries wete first undertaken by the Southerne parts of Christendome, but especially so seconded and followed by the Spanish nation both to the East and West Indies, that Mendoza (their countriman) in his treatise of Warre, extolleth King Philip and the Spanish nation aboue the skies, for seeking in such sort to enlarge their bounds by sea and land, seeming (as it were) with a secret scorne to set out the basenesse of our English and other nations in this, that they never intend any such attempts, but with a kind of sluggish contentment; doth account it their happiness to keepe that poore little which they possesse. Indeed we must acknowledge it, with praise to God, that when some of theirs had cast an ennyl eye vpon our possessions, it was our happiness to preuent their longing, and to send them empircayred home.

Inland.

The new life of Virginea.

home. But for that other part of enlarging their bounds, in truth their praise is duly given, and well deserved: and it may justly serue to stirre vs vp by all our means to put off such reprochfull censures, and seeing when time did offer it, our nation lost the first opportunity of hauing all, yet now to make good that common speech, that English men are best at imitation, and doe soone excell their teachers.

It is knowne well enough to you, what need we haue in this case, to stirre vp (if it were possible) our whole nation: for notwithstanding wee haue in our Letters Patents, the names of many Lords and Knights, Gentlemen, Marchants and others, able in truth to performe a greater matter then this, if we were al of one mind; but as they are many, so I may diuide them as thus into three equall parts: The one third part are such, as tooke liking of the plantation, and brought in one aduenture, expecting awhile till they saw some disasters to accompanie the busynesse, whereas they looked for present gaine,

F 2 and

The new life of Virginea.

and so they gaue it ouer, bidding it adiew,
and never lookt after it more. Another
third part are such as came in, and with
their own hands did vnderwrite to furnish
three aduentures in three yeres: whereof
some few of them haue paid the first pa-
ment, but refuse to pay the rest; yet most
of them notwithstanding they are tied by
their owne handwriting, (wherby a very
great charge was vndertaken by the Com-
panie) doe vtterly refuse to make any pa-
ment at all: which if it proceeded out of
their pouertie it were not so much to bee
blamed; for wee presse no man out of his
inability to wrong himselfe: but these are
of the greater sort, such as would scorne
to haue it said they offer wrong in hazar-
ding the losse of all, and the liues of many
men. I doubt not but some reasonable
course will be taken by your honourable
wisedomes to make them see their error:
in the meane time, I know not how to call
this kinde of dealing. But I remember of
one that takes vpon him to describe King
Richard vsurper, and comming to his vi-
sage,

The new life of Virginea.

fage, he saith it was sterne, such as in Kings
wee call warlike, but in meaner men crab-
bed. Surely if this kinde of fast and doose
were plaïd by men of meaner sort, I could
soone tell how to tearme it: but if you will
needes haue it warlike, in respect of their
sterne refusall, yet let it be crabbed too,
because of their sower lookes when they
see the Collectors come for mony.

So that of all our Aduenturers, I may
well say there is but one third part, which
(to their praise) from the first vndertaking
to this day, haue not ceased to giue their
counsels, spend their times, and lay downe
their monies, omitting no occasion to ex-
presse their zeale for effecting (if it may be
possible) so great a worke for their King
and Countries honour, as our nation ne-
uer tooke the like in hand. And for this
cause, the burthen being heauier then may
well be borne by the shoulders of so few
willing mindes, wee doe still prouoke our
priuate friends, and haue now obtained
the helpe of publike Lotteries to main-
taine the same. Which though it bee no

The new life of Virginea.

ysuall course in England, yet very common in divers neighbour countis, for the publike seruice of most commendable actions, wherein no man being compelled to aduertiture losse furnisheth his owne liking, and being assured of direct and currant dealing, though all his lots come blanke; yet if his minde be vpright, he rests content in this, that his money goeth to a publike work, wherein he hath his part of benefit, though he never so meane and remote in his dwelling.

And if any man aske, what benefit can this plantation be to them that be no Adventurers therein, but only in the Lottery? First, we say, (setting aside their possibilitie of prize) what man so simple that doth not see the necessitie of employment for our multitude of people? which though they be our florishing fruits of peace & health, yet be they no longer good and holesome in themselves, then either our domesticke or forraigne actions can make them profitable, or not hurtfull to the Commonwealth.

And

The new life of Virginea.

And as it is vnpossible without this course of sending out the offspring of our families, in so great a bodie of many millions, which yeerely doe increase amongst vs, to preuent their manifold diseases of pouertie, corruption of minde, and pestilential infection, so the burthen thereof in some proportion is felt by every man in his priuate calling, either in the taxe of their maintenance and daily reliefs, or in the taint of their vices and bodily plagues. And by this meanes only it may soone be eased, to the sensible good of every man, as in the greater safetie and freedom from infection, so in the price and plenty of all outward and necessarie things.

And besides the example of our neighbour countries, (that having laid their armes aside, and dwytching now in peace, and shunne the harmes of idlenesse at home, doe send our fletches and hosts of men to seeke abroad) experience teacheth vs, what need we haue to seeke from the world of new employmēts, for so great a parte of our strength, which otherwile know-
sing

The new life of Virginea.

ing how to liue, doe daily runne out to robberies at home, and piracies abroad, arming and seruing with Turkes and Infidels against Christians, to the generall damage and spoile of Merchants, the scandall of our nation, and reproch of Christian name. As also for the wits of England, whereof so many of vnsettled braines betake them selues to plots & stratagemis at home, or else to wander from coast to coast, from *England* to *Spaine*, to *Italy*, to *Rome*, and to wheresoever they may learne and practise anything else but goodnessse, pulling a world of temptations vpon their baddispositions, sorting so farre with that iachanting sorts of serpents, and yeelding to their lure, till getting the marke and stampe in their forehead, they becomie desperate and despitefull fugitives abroad, or else returning neutrals in religion, are never good for Church nor Common-
weale. *Let the words of that learned Master Ascham witness to this case, who about twentie yeres agone, hauing farre lesse cause*

The new life of Virginie

cause of complaint when wee have now,
did publish his censure of those English I-
talians and trauelllers in these words: For in
ligion, they get Papistrie; or worse: for learninge,
lesse commonly then they carried one for pale-
cie, a ffolious heart, a discoursing head, a mind
to meddle in all mens matters, for experiance,
plenty of new mischiefe, never knowne in Eng-
land before: for manners, varietie of vanities;
and change of fashie living. These be the in-
chantments of Circes, brought out of Italic co-
marrre English mens manners, much by example
of ill life, but more by precepts of sond bookeſ of
late translated out of Italian into English, ſold
in euery ſhop in London, commended by honest
titles, the ſooneſt to corrupt honest manners, de-
dicated ouer boldly to vertuous and honorable
perſonages, the eaſier to beguile ſimple and in-
nocent wifes. Tenne Sermons at Paule Croffe
doe not ſo much good for moving men to true
doctrine, as one of thofe bookeſ doe harme with
inticing men to ill living: yea, I ſay further,
thofe bookeſ tend not ſo much to corrupt honest
living, as they do to ſubvert true religion; more
Papists made by the merrie bookeſ of Italic,

24 page of
teaching the
bringing vp
of youth.

sion

G

then

The new life of Virginea.

them by the earnest bokes of Lorraine. 11120

- These and many more are the flowing
evils of these noisome streames, that may
bee stopped; or turned from vs (though
not altogether (which is impossible) yet in
some proportion, for the common good
of every man) by these new discoueries, in
to so great a world, never yet knowne, nor
inhabited by Christian men: and though
that part of Virginea, wherein we seat, be
nothing to the rest, not yet discouered, yet
it is enough to men of sense rightly con-
sidering, to make them confesse so much as
I haue said.

If any shall object, want of meanes, or
inabilitie for the subiects of our King, to
undertake so great a worke in those re-
mote and desert countries, it were too in-
iurious: For first it hath beene done by o-
thers, to whom we are no way inferiour.
for multitude, strength and meanes to doe
the like; and secondly, our prouocations
are now more then euer they were. For
touching our multitude of men, as I re-
member, and I assure my selfe I did see the
note,

The new life of Virginea.

note, and am not mistaken, in that great
yeare of 88, herte was billed for the first, se-
cond and third seruice of the Queene (if
need had required) of able persons, thirtie
hundred thousand of English, Welsh, and
Cornish men; since which time it cannot
otherwise be thought, and the great in-
largement of townes and buildings shew
that we haue much increased; besides that
happie addition since of an entire king-
dome, being a warlike, wise, and a stout na-
tion, that were then no members of vs.
And for strength of shipping, skilfull men
and meanes to furnish greater attempts
then this, the world can witnesse (to the
griefe of some) that England hath no want
at all. And for our prouocations, what can
bee greater then from the highest? from
God that hath giuen vs the light of his
word, that wee might enlighten this blind
people: that did provide (when we despai-
red greatly and feared who should wield
the Scepter) a King (with peerlesse bran-
ches) to sit ouer vs in peace, whom the
world cannot match, that hath bent his

The new life of Virginea.

In Scotland
and England
too.

* The powder
men.

Parsons, &c.

royall minde, and of his princely offspring,
to forward and advance the best and most
aprooued actions, at holme and abtoad,
that hath giuen him to set his scete vpon
his enimies necks, and hath made them pay
son of their iniested hearts to work their
owne confusibn and the most bitter hear-
ted aduersarie to die for sorrow to see his
prosperitie; by which we are assured, that
God doth reserve him to many excellent
ends, and by whose wisdome we are dai-
ly ihuired vnder the shadow of our owne
vine, unto the sequent felues in peace and
restacione, being affirme of such a bus-
yness. How fare they thus deicteid then in
their honouitable thoughts, so many both
English men and Scottish, which seeme
not like thē felues, that to so infinit good
ands, and notwithstanding the forcible
imicements and powerfull meanes to ef-
fect the same, will yet sit still, and neither
helpe on this, nor any like publike action,
with their persons, purse nor counsell?
How far is this vnlike their ancient guise
in former times, when for the name of
Christ,

The new life of Virginea.

Christ, and honouer of their nations, they aduentured thoro w^t the world to winne it with the sword? Well, if they will needs so much forget them selues, let this suffice to conclude them as unprofitable members, emptying and keeping drie the fountaine at home, when with others they might seek to fill it from abroad: suffering the wealth of the world, of this new world, which is knowne to abound in treasure, if not to sleepe in the dust, yet to slide away, and there to settle; where it rewileth the spirit of that viproous brood, which seek to heale againe that wounded head of *Rome*, by instigating therewith, and anointing the hornes of such, as when time shall serue, will seeke to pearce our hearts.

The English
Iesuits, and
others.

And if it be asked, what benefit shall any man escape, in lieu of his disbursements, by that barren countrie, which hath so consumed all our employments? It hath been alreadie declared to the world in sundrie discourses, containing sufficient encouragement to men of vnderstanding, and therefore not needfull here to lay out

G 3 againe;

The new life of Virginea.

againe, the vndoubted certaintie of minerals, the rich and commodious meanes for shipping, and other materials of great vse, which if they were not alreadie publisht, wee would vtterly forbear to name, till (after the plantation settled) the effects and fruits should shew themselues. And besides al which things, that Nature hath already seated there, the soile and climate is so apt and fit for industrious mindes, to make plantation of so many pretious plants (as hath been likewise shewed in particular) for the vse of mankind and trade of merchandise, as to the sense and reason of such as haue seene it, no Countrie vnder heauen can goe beyond it.

And so to end with this that hath been said, which if it may suffice to satisfie the ignorant, to stop the mouthes of cauillers, and to stirre vp more assistance to this enterprise, it is enough: if not, I doe not doubt, but God who effecteth oft the greatest ends by smallest meanes, and hath so farre blest those few hands as to procure this birth, will likewise still assist the same

The new life of Virginea.

same to bring it vp with honour. Proceed therefore you noble Lords, and you wise religious gentlemen; in your constant resolution, and in your daile prayers remember it, for this worke is of such consequence, as for many important reasons it must never be forsaken.

And as you haue not shunke away, (with many such of worse condicō, which before they see it effected by others, will never aduenture any thing) but (like that worthie Romane Scipio, preseruer of his Countrie, which when all the Romanes in that sudden feare of Hannibals approch, threw off their armes to take themselues to flight, drew out his sword, and staied their running out, and ruine of the citie) haue in your own persons with exceeding paines, aduentured in the most desperate condition thereof, to keep the work from ruine, and haue set it in that hopefull way to subsist of it selfe, as whether you liue or no, to see the fruites thereof on earth, yet your reward shall be with God: and for example to posteritie, in being the first

props

The new life of Virginia.

props and pillars of the work, the records
of time shall publish your praise - not stain-
ed with lies as the Legends of Saints, but
as those renowned deeds of your noble
ancestors, truly set out in our English sto-
ries, still living (as it were) and reaching
out the hand, speaking to them that fol-
low after, and telling to such as shall

low after, and telling to such as shall
succeed, how in che reay for the hevyn
hour of your King, and your cōtry will
Countries good.
in remembryng of **FLNIS.**

